



ANNUAL REPORT

on the
MEDICAL INSPECTION, Etc.,
of the
Elementary School Children
of the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees
during the year 1943

by

JOHN LANDON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
School Medical Officer,

and

F. S. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B.,
Assistant School Medical Officer.

Health Department,
11 Finkle Street,
Stockton-on-Tees.
1st May, 1944.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year, 1943, the health of the school children has, on the whole, been well maintained. If there is, indeed, any physical depreciation due to the continued adverse conditions resulting from the war it is not measurable by any of the means at our disposal and can, therefore, only remain a matter for surmise.

Nutritional standards have, generally speaking, been satisfactory, although there appears to be a continuation of the tendency, noted in the previous year, towards an increase (to the extent of 6%) in the number of children placed in the lower nutritional categories, C. and D. There can be no doubt, however, that were it not for the excellent rationing system in operation and for the provision of meals and milk in school the present comparatively high standard could not have been maintained. It is probable, also, that the standard of cookery in the homes, within the limits imposed by rationing, has never been higher and this must be attributed in a large degree to the intensive propaganda carried out by the Ministry of Food, both through the press and by wireless broadcasts.

During 1943, a Health Week was held and a series of lectures and film shows was given to children in the schools. Once again it was demonstrated how receptive are their minds to information of this kind and there is, obviously, a great scope for further activity of this kind. With this end in view a course of lectures on Health Education for selected teachers from elementary schools will shortly be given and it is hoped that this may assist in obtaining for this subject a fuller recognition in the school curriculum.

At the end of December, 1943, approximately 80% of the school children had been immunised against diphtheria and I wish to place on record my appreciation of the help which has been forthcoming from the Teaching Staffs, without whose help this result could not have been achieved.

During the year under review, a considerable amount of work was carried out in regard to mental testing of dull and backward and mentally defective children and this work is being continued during 1944. The results so far obtained clearly indicate the need for the provision of a Special School for educable mentally defective children in the locality and it is hoped that, as soon as circumstances permit, this important part of the educational machinery will receive its due consideration.

In December, 1943, the Education Committee approved the establishment of an Orthoptic Clinic for the treatment of squint and I am able to report that this clinic is now in full operation.

The extension of the specialist facilities of the School Medical Service to pre-school children has proved a valuable addition to the health services of the Borough and must, in time exert an increasingly beneficial influence on the standard of fitness of children entering the Infants' Departments.

I wish to express my appreciation of the work carried out by Dr. Anderson and the other members of the School Medical Service during a busy and profitable year.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LANDON,

School Medical Officer.

ANNUAL REPORT

1943

1. DETAILS ASSOCIATED WITH ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN THE BOROUGH.

Number of schools	23
These include 20 Elementary Schools, one Central School, one Special School for Deaf Children and one Special Open Air School for Delicate Children	
Number of children for whom accommodation is provided	13,422
Number of children on roll at the end of the school year	10,249
Average attendance for 1943	9,074
Percentage attendance for 1943	88.34

The Staff of the School Medical Service.

School Medical Officer—

John Landon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., M.O.H.

Asst. School Medical Officer—F. S. Anderson, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health—W. Rodger, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Part-time School Medical Service).

School Dental Officers—Alfred E. Pattie, L.D.S.

Miss M. E. H. Eames, L.D.S. (Temporary)

Resigned 31st January, 1943.

Mrs. F. Ell (Temporary)

Appointed 1st May, 1943.

School Nurses—Miss M. Lamb.

Miss E. Hindmoor.

Miss M. A. Alton.

School Dental Attendants—

Miss D. Whinfield.

Miss N. Raw.

Clerks—Miss J. Hall.

Miss J. Heward.

2. CO-ORDINATION.

The arrangements made in the previous year for the specialist clinics of the School Medical Service to be made available to pre-school children have been well used and continue to further the objective of ensuring a healthy entrant to the ranks of the schoolchild.

3. SCHOOL HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

School hygiene and sanitation have been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

4. MEDICAL INSPECTION.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

5. FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

The children inspected in the three code-group ages numbered 3,729.

3,399 children were inspected as "Specials." These were referred by parents, teachers, school nurses, attendance officers, etc., for examination. The total number including re-inspections was 5,951.

(a) Nutrition.

A table showing the nutrition of children in the routine age groups inspected during the year will be found at the end of the report, under the heading "Statistical Tables, Table II."

(b) Uncleanliness.

29,277 head inspections were carried out during 1943 by the School Nurses, and during the course of these inspections 1,624 individual children were found to be infested with nits, i.e. 5.5%. This compares with 4.8% in 1942 and 5.4% in 1941.

(c) Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.

Minor Ailments. 92 minor ailments (not included under other headings) were discovered at routine medical inspections.

The number of minor ailments (not included under other headings) seen at special inspections was 760.

Diseases of the Skin. 35 cases of scabies, 7 cases of impetigo and 28 cases of other skin diseases were seen at routine medical inspection.

175 cases of scabies, 59 cases of impetigo, 19 of ringworm of the body, 24 of ringworm of the scalp and 52 cases of other skin diseases were seen at special inspections.

(d) Visual Defects and External Eye Diseases.

Visual Defects. 219 cases of defective vision, excluding squint, and 9 cases of eyestrain and other conditions were found at routine medical inspection, of which 207 were referred for treatment and 21 for observation.

At special inspections 168 cases of defective vision, excluding squint, and 9 cases of eyestrain and other conditions were found. Of these, 171 were referred for treatment and 6 for observation.

In addition, 49 cases of squint were discovered at routine medical inspection, 34 of which were referred for treatment and 15 for observation. 91 cases of squint were found at special inspections, 89 of which were referred for treatment and 2 for observation.

External Eye Disease. 40 cases of blepharitis, 3 of conjunctivitis, 1 of keratitis and 1 of corneal opacity were discovered at routine medical inspection. At special inspections 20 cases of blepharitis, 12 of conjunctivitis and 2 of keratitis were seen.

(e) Nose and Throat Defects.

At routine medical inspection the defects found were as follows :—222 cases of unhealthy tonsils, of which 115 were referred for treatment and 107 for observation; 3 cases of adenoids, of which 1 was referred for treatment and 2 for observation; 91 cases of both unhealthy tonsils and adenoids, all of which were referred for treatment; 13 cases of other throat conditions, of which 11 were referred for treatment and 2 for observation.

At special inspections 37 cases of unhealthy tonsils were seen, of which 26 were referred for treatment and 11 for observation; 4 cases of adenoids, 2 of which were referred for treatment and 2 for observation; 166 cases of unhealthy tonsils and adenoids, of which 156 were referred for treatment and 10 for observation; 82 other conditions of nose and throat, 65 of which were referred for treatment and 17 for observation.

(f) Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.

19 cases of otitis media were found at routine medical inspection, all of which were referred for treatment. 4 cases of other ear conditions were found, 3 of which were referred for treatment and 1 for observation.

At special inspections 56 cases of otitis media were found, all of which were referred for treatment. 21 cases of other ear conditions were found, all being referred for treatment.

Defective Hearing. At routine medical inspection 19 cases of defective hearing were discovered, all being referred for observation.

At special inspections 12 cases of defective hearing were found, 5 being referred for treatment and 7 for observation.

(g) Dental Defects.

At routine medical inspection 9 cases of dental sepsis were found and referred for treatment.

During the year 8,303 children were inspected by the School Dentists. 5,163 of these, or 62.1% were found to require treatment. (See Table IV, Dental Inspection and Treatment).

(i) Heart Disease and Rheumatism.

At routine medical inspection 25 cases of organic heart disease were diagnosed and 25 of functional disorder of the heart.

At special inspections 22 cases of organic heart disease and 6 of functional disorder of the heart were seen.

Three children complaining of rheumatism were seen during medical inspection and 16 at special inspections.

(j) Tuberculosis.

Four cases of tuberculosis affecting peripheral glands were seen at routine medical inspection, one of tuberculosis of the lungs, one of tuberculosis of the spine and one of abdominal tuberculosis.

At special examinations five cases of tuberculosis of the lungs and three cases of tuberculosis affecting peripheral glands were seen. Four children were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer for examination and report.

(k) Other Defects and Diseases.

Defective Speech. Speech was defective in 21 children seen at routine medical inspection, all being referred for treatment by the Speech Therapist.

9 cases of defective speech were noticed during special inspections, 6 being referred for treatment and 3 for observation.

Nervous Diseases. One case of chorea and one case of nervous debility were found at routine medical inspection.

At special inspections 4 cases of chorea, 3 cases of epilepsy and 12 of other nervous complaints were referred for treatment. One case of chorea and two of other nervous complaints were referred for observation.

Lungs. Bronchial catarrh was found in 55 of the children examined at routine medical inspection, 48 being referred for treatment and 7 for observation.

At special inspections 82 cases of bronchitis were seen, 81 being referred for treatment and 1 for observation; 12 other lung cases were referred for treatment.

Anaemia. 58 cases of anaemia were found at routine medical inspection, 57 being referred for treatment and one for observation. 16 cases were seen at special inspections, all being referred for treatment.

Endocrine Glands. Four cases of slight enlargement of the thyroid gland were discovered at routine medical inspection and one case was seen during special inspections.

Diabetes. One child suffering from diabetes was seen during special inspections.

6. FOLLOWING-UP.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

2,552 re-inspections of children suffering from one or more defects were carried out by the Assistant School Medical Officer during the year.

7. ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

(a) Malnutrition.

Milk and mid-day meals are offered to children who appear to be unable, by reason of lack of food, to benefit from the education provided.

Children found to be entitled to free mid-day meal are supplied with one third of a pint of milk daily, in addition, and those found to be entitled to free milk have two thirds of a pint instead of one third of a pint.

During the year 91 children were certified by the Assistant School Medical Officer to be in need of extra feeding in the form of milk, 19 to be in need of mid-day meal and 89 to be in need of both milk and mid-day meal.

On the last school day of December, 1943, the provision of milk and mid-day meals was as follows :—

Number of children buying milk under the voluntary scheme of the Milk Marketing Board ...	6,796
Number of children paying for milk under the Education Committee's Provision of Meals Scheme	633
Number of children receiving milk free under the Education Committee's Provision of Meals Scheme	322
Number of children paying for the mid-day meal of the Education Committee's Provision of Meals Scheme	1,434

Number of children receiving mid-day meal free under the Education Committee's Provision of Meals Scheme	233
Number of children receiving milk and mid-day meal free under the Education Committee's Provision of Meals Scheme	233

(b) Uncleanliness.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

(c) Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

The number of minor ailments (not included under other headings) treated at the clinics was 2,131.

The number of diseases of the skin treated at the clinics was 695. Of this number, 298 were cases of scabies and 306 were cases of impetigo. 23 cases of suspected ring-worm of the scalp were referred to hospital for X-ray treatment.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of cases of scabies.

The cleansing sections of First Aid Posts were used in addition to existing facilities and proved a great help. It is desired to place on record our appreciation of the active co-operation of the Staffs of the Posts concerned.

(d) Visual Defects and External Eye Disease.

504 children were each given one or more appointments for refraction at the School Clinic, and 392 children (77.7%) attended for refraction. 19 of these were pre-school children. Of the 392 children examined, 164 were examined by the Assistant School Medical Officer, and of these, 51 were found to require spectacles or new lenses. The necessary spectacles or new lenses were obtained in 40 cases.

In addition to the 164 children who attended for refraction examination by the Assistant School Medical Officer, 125 attended for vision testing. Of these, 2 were referred for refraction examination, 76 were referred to the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon for examination, 12 were referred for further vision testing at a later date, and the remainder were found not to be in need of further examination.

The Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon held 29 sessions during the year, at which 238 cases referred by the Assistant School Medical Officer were examined, 228 for refraction

examination and 10 for examination of other defect or disease of the eyes. Operative treatment for correction of squint was recommended in 8 cases. Five of these children had operation during the year, two of them through the Education Committee's Scheme and three after obtaining hospital tickets.

Six cases of defective vision were treated privately, apart from the Education Committee's Scheme, spectacles being prescribed and obtained in each case.

Children are asked to report damage to or loss of spectacles, and six cases of damaged spectacles had attention.

(e) Nose and Throat Defects.

The Consultant Aural Surgeon held 20 sessions during the year, at which 355 cases of nose and throat defects and ear disease and defective hearing were examined.

79 cases referred by the Assistant School Medical Officer on account of throat conditions were examined by the Consultant Aural Surgeon, and operations of different kinds were advised in 62 cases. 8 cases required non-operative treatment, 2 cases required operative treatment supplemented by non-operative treatment and 7 cases required to be kept under observation.

Of the 33 cases of nasal conditions referred by the Assistant School Medical Officer, the Consultant Aural Surgeon found 14 to be in need of operative treatment 15 to be in need of non-operative treatment and 4 to require observation.

Various forms of operative treatment were recommended in 110 cases referred on account of unhealthy conditions affecting both nose and throat, operative treatment supplemented by non-operative treatment in 9 cases, non-operative treatment in 13 cases, 6 cases required to be kept under observation, and in 2 cases no treatment was found necessary.

(f) Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.

39 cases referred by the Assistant School Medical Officer to the Consultant Aural Surgeon on account of ear diseases included 12 in which various operations were recommended, 17 in which non-operative treatment was recommended, and 6 in which operative treatment supplemented by non-operative treatment was recommended. One case required observation and 3 were found not to be in need of treatment.

The Consultant Aural Surgeon examined 27 cases referred by the Assistant School Medical Officer on account of defective hearing. Various operations were recommended in 5 of the cases, non-operative treatment in 11 cases and operative treatment supplemented by non-operative treatment in 3 cases. Three cases required to be kept under observation and 5 were found not to be in need of treatment.

In addition to the above cases, 37 cases with ear affections complicated by affections of the nose and throat, or both, were also referred for consultant examination. Appropriate operations were recommended in 13 of these cases, operative treatment supplemented by non-operative treatment in 3 cases, non-operative treatment in 17 cases, 3 cases were required to be kept under observation and one was found not to be in need of treatment.

Of the 355 ear, nose and throat cases examined at the School Clinic by the Consultant Aural Surgeon, 309 were new cases and 46 (12.9%) were re-examinations. 10 of the 355 children examined were pre-school children.

120 cases of otitis media and minor ear defects were treated by the school nurses during the year and 9 received treatment privately.

(g) Dental Defects.

Of the 8,303 children inspected during the year, 5,163 were found to require treatment, and of these 2,713 or 52.5% received treatment.

The operations performed comprised 1,857 fillings of permanent teeth, 458 fillings of temporary teeth, 354 extractions of permanent teeth, 1,535 extractions of temporary teeth and 1,005 other operations.

One dental clinic was closed for approximately three months during the year, due to there being no second dentist available, hence the smaller number of children inspected and of operations performed.

(h) Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

The Committee has no Orthopaedic Clinic, cases being referred to the Orthopaedic Department of the Stockton and Thornaby Hospital.

(i) Heart Disease and Rheumatism.

22 cases of organic heart disease, 6 cases of functional disorder of the heart, 16 cases of rheumatism and 5 cases of chorea were kept under observation at the School Clinic during the year.

(j) Tuberculosis.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

The number of cases of the different types of the disease that attended the dispensary during the year was as follows :—

Peripheral Glands	...	36
Bones and Joints	...	16
Lungs	... ..	16
Abdomen	... ..	6

(k) Other Defects and Diseases.

Defective Speech. Miss D. Hackett, Temporary Speech Therapist, reports as follows:—

Speech Clinics. Year ending 31/12/1943.

	Stammers.	Speech Defects.
Total No. of Patients on 1/1/43 ...	47	61
New Admissions after that date ...	11	36
Cases re-admitted	2	—
Cases transferred from other Clinics ...	3	7
	—	—
	63	104
	—	—
Discharges	15	19
Transferred to other Clinics	4	7
Left Clinic but not fit at that time for discharge	8	7
	—	—
	27	33
	—	—
No. of Patients on Registers at 31/12/43	36	71
Attendance % during the year	73%	72%

During the year 60 stammering cases, in all, received treatment. Of these, 9 were girls, 51 boys, showing preponderance of ages 8—11 years. All but 5 have made satisfactory progress. According to the History Sheets it would seem that in the majority of cases the stammer was in evidence at 5—6 years.

Speech Defect cases consisted of 31 girls and 62 boys, showing preponderance of ages 5—7 years. Most frequently defect was in evidence from babyhood. All but 6 made good progress, 3 of these erratic attenders. Under the heading "Defects" are included also 4 cases on Reading and Writing Disabilities—2 girls and 2 boys, ages 12—14 years. These are making good headway.

8. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

During the year, 535 children were excluded from school on the ground that this was necessary to prevent the spread of infection. Of this number 292 were actual sufferers from infectious disease of one kind or another, while 243 were contacts.

9. OPEN AIR EDUCATION.

(a) Playground Classes.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

(b) Open Air Classrooms.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

(c) School Journeys.

Owing to war conditions, recognised school journeys are still discontinued.

10. PHYSICAL TRAINING.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

11. PROVISION OF MEALS.

During the year 91 children were certified by the Assistant School Medical Officer to be in need of extra feeding in the form of milk, 19 to be in need of mid-day meal and 89 to be in need of both milk and mid-day meal. On the last school day of December, 1943, 955 children were having milk under the Education Committee's Scheme, 1,667 were having mid-day meal and 202 were having both milk and mid-day meal. (Further details will be found under heading 7 (a) Malnutrition).

12. CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

Parents.

2,940 parents have attended on one or more occasions during the year at the examination of their children. Many parents who cannot attend send letters giving particulars of the child's condition and asking for advice.

Teachers.

The School Medical Service is indebted to the teachers for their co-operation in the work of the medical and dental inspection.

The assistance of teachers in supervising the wearing of spectacles, making themselves responsible for the attendance of children at the treatment clinics, in distributing the milk ration, with all the additional clerical work entailed, is appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

Voluntary Bodies.

Stockton and Thornaby Guild for the Care of Crippled Children.

There were two sessions of the Guild during the year, at which 37 examinations were made of children suffering from various orthopaedic defects. Remedial treatment was recommended in most cases, and in 20 instances apparatus was provided through the funds of the Guild. In 12 cases renewals and repairs were paid for through the funds.

13. BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Blind, deaf, defective and epileptic children are referred for ascertainment by maternity and child welfare medical officers, private medical practitioners, health visitors and mental welfare visitors, school attendance officers, head teachers, parents and guardians, and are also discovered at routine and special medical inspections at school and clinic.

One blind child and six partially sighted children are at a Residential School for the Blind, three partially sighted children attend ordinary elementary school and two partially sighted children attend no school.

Nine deaf and five partially deaf children, aged 3—16, resident in the Borough, attend the Committee's Certified Special Day School for Deaf Children.

One physically defective child is at a Residential Orthopaedic Hospital, three are at Ragworth Open Air School, two are at ordinary elementary schools and three attend no school.

One boy with severe heart lesion is at a Residential School.

10 children already certified as feeble-minded, aged 7—14, are at elementary schools, 6 are at Residential Schools, one is in an institution and 3 are attending no school.

Mentally Defective children not in special schools and incapable of receiving benefit in a Special School are notified to the Local Authority under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, as amended by the Mental Deficiency Act, 1927. Five imbeciles and one idiot were notified to the County Council.

Six children, aged 5—14, who have been certified as imbeciles are attending ordinary elementary schools and two are in Residential Institutions. Nine children certified as imbeciles and one certified as an idiot are at home.

Day School for Deaf Children.

32 children are on the roll of the Special School for the Deaf, of which 14 are local and 18 from other areas.

Day Open Air School for Delicate Children.

The school has accommodation for 70 boys and 70 girls. 106 were admitted and 102 discharged during the year, and 27 were, on December 31st, 1943, still on the waiting list for admission.

There were 139 on the register at the end of the year, 70 boys and 69 girls.

The types of case most usually admitted are debility, malnutrition, anaemia, rheumatism and chorea, pre-tubercular cases and cases of non-infective tuberculosis (lungs, glands, skin, bones, joints, abdomen, etc.), phlyctenular conjunctivitis, chronic severe blepharitis, chronic bronchitis, various forms of keratitis, convalescence after severe illnesses and operations.

The cases on the roll at the end of the year were :—

Debility	...	...	...	...	46
Non-infectious Tuberculosis	...			...	31
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	18
Valvular Disease of the Heart	...			...	14
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	10
Rheumatic Manifestations	...			...	7
Asthma	...	...	...	...	6
Malnutrition	...	...	...	...	5
Convalescence	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/> 139 <hr/>

The average attendance for the year was 82.3%.

The children are kept under medical observation every four months for a year after discharge from the Open Air School.

14. FULL-TIME COURSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC STUDENTS.

No alteration has been made in the previous year's arrangements.

15. NURSERY SCHOOLS.

Two War Time Nursery Classes under the care of Certificated Teachers were opened by the Education Committee on behalf of the Board of Education. Medical examination of the children was carried out and nursing and cleanliness supervision afforded.

16. SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

The Authority for higher education in the Borough is the Durham County Council.

17. PARENTS' PAYMENTS.

As requested by the Board of Education in administrative Memorandum No. 483, all income scales adopted by the Committee were amended so that the first £1 of the weekly wage of any mother in employment was ignored in making the necessary assessment.

18. HEALTH EDUCATION.

Posters and publications issued by the Central Council for Health Education, and a copy of the Board of Education Pamphlet No. 119—Sex Education in Schools—were distributed to schools.

In May, 1943, a Health Week was held and film shows on Health subjects and lectures were given in various schools. Essays on the lessons to be learnt were submitted by the schoolchildren and prizes were awarded for the best efforts.

19. SPECIAL ENQUIRY.

49 children were examined by the Assistant School Medical Officer during 1943 for ascertainment of intelligence. Of this number, 33 had intelligence quotients of under 70%, six of the 33 being notified as imbeciles and one as an idiot.

20. MISCELLANEOUS.

18 girls and one boy were examined during the year for licences permitting them to take part in theatrical performances. A medical certificate of fitness was granted in all but one of these cases.

7 boys and one girl were examined during the year in connection with employment out of school hours. Certificates of fitness were granted in all these cases.

581 children were examined prior to helping in agricultural work; 482 of the children were certified fit to do the work.

19 boys and two girls were examined during the year, prior to being sent to Approved Schools.

In accordance with the Committee's rules, teachers were examined by the Assistant School Medical Officer for certificates of fitness to return to school after illness. Certificates were granted in each case.

Medical advice in regard to 969 children was supplied to the Juvenile Employment Officer during the year.

21. WORK OF THE JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 1943.

Apart from the normal placing of juveniles there has been an increase in the number who have been accepted for factory work. In the selection of young people for this work, care has been taken to avoid any case of strain or hardship. During the last harvesting period school children from the various schools were recruited for potato picking. Board of Education Circular 1622 imposed certain conditions, which included 20 half days as the maximum to be worked, subject also to a satisfactory report from the School Medical Officer. The figures for those submitted and those accepted are as follows :—

	Boys	Girls
No. of boys and girls examined by Asst. School Medical Officer	477	104
No. of boys and girls certified as fit to perform Agricultural Work	398	84
No. of boys and girls who worked after permission was granted by Asst. School Medical Officer	364	57

Employment of Children in Theatrical Entertainments.

Applications were received relating to the employment of 19 Stockton children in Theatrical Entertainments. The appropriate Sub-Committee interviewed the employers, children, parents and matrons, certificates of physical fitness were produced after consideration of the work to be performed and the time occupied. The licences were granted in every case.

22. STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

(1) No. of Inspections :

Entrants	1246
Second Age Group	1396
Third Age Group	1087

Total ... 3729

(2) No. of other Routine Inspections ... 30

Grand Total ... 3759

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

No. of Special Inspections and Re-inspections 5951

TABLE II

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE
ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
3759	760	20.21	2224	59.16	662	17.61	113	3.00

TABLE III

GROUP I—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS
(excluding Uncleanliness).

Total Number of Defects treated or under treatment during
the year under the Authority's Scheme, 2,596.

GROUP II—TREATMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION AND
SQUINT.

	Under the Authority's Scheme
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	392
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	10
Total ...	402
No. of Children for whom spectacles were	
(a) Prescribed	252
(b) Obtained	206

GROUP III—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE
AND THROAT.

Received Operative Treatment	33
Received other forms of Treatment	53
Total number treated ...	86

TABLE IV
DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist						
(a) Routine Age-groups	...	...	...	...	...	7650
(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	...	653
(c) TOTAL (Routine and Specials)	...	...	...	...	...	8303
(2) Number found to require treatment						
(3) Number actually treated						
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment						
(5) Half-days devoted to:—						
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	74
Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	594
Total						668
(6) Fillings:—						
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	1857
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	458
Total						2315
(7) Extractions:—						
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	354
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	1535
Total						1889
(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for						
extractions	...	...	...	...	...	439
(9) Other operations:—						
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	627
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	378
Total						1005

For the present the Board are not asking for information regarding treatment carried out apart from the Authority's Scheme.

TABLE V

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by School Nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.8
(ii) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,277
(iii) Number of individual children found unclean	...						1,624
(iv) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	304
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:							
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...					—
(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	...						—

TABLE VI

BLIND AND DEAF CHILDREN.

Number of totally or almost totally blind and deaf children who are **not** at the present time receiving education suitable for their special needs. The return should relate to all such children including evacuees resident in the Authority's area.

	1 At a Public Elementary School	2 At an institution other than a Special School	3 At no School or Institution
Blind Children	—	—	—
Deaf Children	—	—	—

TABLE VII
SCHOOL MEDICAL AND DENTAL STAFF.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Proportion of whole time devoted to	
	School Medical Service	Public Health
S.M.O. John Landon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. ...	Whole time in combined service	
A.S.M.O.s W. Rodger, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. ...	3 half days per week	Remainder of time
F. S. Anderson, M.B., Ch.B. ...	Whole time	
Senior Dentist A. E. Pattie, L.D.S. ...	Whole time	
Dentist F. Ell	Whole time	

SCHOOL NURSING STAFF

(excluding Specialist Nurses such as Orthopædic Nurses).

	Number of Officers	Aggregate of time given to S.M.S. work in terms of whole time officers
School Nurses ...	Three	Whole time
District Nurses ...	None	—
*Nursing Assistants ...	None	—
Dental Attendants ...	Two	Whole time

* This term refers to the untrained assistants described in paragraph 3 of Circular 1604.

